

BRIDGEPORT CHRONICLE-UNION.

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CHRONICLE-UNION.

ALEX. C. FOLGER. ROBT. M. FOLGER.
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R. M. & A. C. FOLGER

Every Saturday Evening.
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Corner of Bryant and School Streets.
(Court House Block).

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Superior Judge Wm. H. Virden.
Sheriff and Tax Collector M. J. Cody.
County Clerk, Auditor and Recorder John D. Murphy.
District Attorney Joseph A. Brown.
John J. Welen, Assessor.
D. M. Walters, Coroner & Public Administrator.
Superintendent of Schools Cornell's Richards.
Supervisor, First District William Galan.
Supervisor, Second District William Stewart.
Supervisor, Third District N. B. Hunsell.
Supervisor, Fourth District Henry A. Pitts.
Supervisor, Fifth District Henry A. Pitts.
Board of Supervisors holds regular sessions at the County Seat, Bridgeport, on the first Monday of January, April, July and October.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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Water Rights, Land and Mining litigation a specialty. 27-38

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE rates of toll on the

EASTWALKER RIVER WAGON ROAD

are as follows:

No deadheads will be permitted to pass on the road.

All tolls will be required to be paid at the time of passing the toll gates, as no credit is given.

Buggy team.....\$1.50

Loaded wagon and two animals.....1.00

Each additional pair of animals......50

Horseman......25

Pack animals, each......25

Hops and sheep, each......25

Empty stock, each......10

Empty teams half-price.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A FREE TRIP
TO THE
WORLD'S FAIR.

Commencing May 1, 1893

The History Company of San Francisco, Cal. (capital stock \$500,000) the oldest and largest publishing house on the Pacific Coast, this day announces that they will give, absolutely free, a ticket to the World's Fair and return, including meals en route one week, 7 days, hotel accommodations, six admission tickets to the exposition grounds, two tickets to leading Chicago theatres and such other privileges as may in such a pleasant trip, to deserving persons, who comply with their requirements.

NOTICE

Those desiring to go to the World's Fair and not otherwise doing so, can address at once for full particulars. This offer does not apply to persons of means who are in a position to meet the expenses of such a trip themselves, but to enterprising, intelligent young men and women who can appreciate such an opportunity and make the most of it. Teachers, clergymen, students, farmers, bright sons and daughters, let any and all possessing energy, enterprise and character will be eligible.

THE CHANCE OF A LIFETIME.

Every young man or woman who desires to go to Chicago and see the wonders of the greatest exhibition the world has ever known, should address us at once. Such an opportunity is rarely offered and the trip will be the event of a lifetime to those who go. Address

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SAN FRANCISCO.

IN ENGLISH ROYAL CIRCLES.

A THEATRICAL performance was given at Ballroom castle recently in which the parts were taken by members of Queen Victoria's household.

LORD SACKWELL has stocked his great park in Kent, Eng., with wild boar for the purpose of indulging his friends in a boar hunt of the true medieval order.

Two THOUSAND dollars was paid for a polo pony two weeks ago by Lord Dudley. The pony belonged to Mr. John Watson, a member of the team that visited Newport some years ago.

FOLLOWING upon the duke of Portland's agitation in favor of doing away with the bearing or check rein from carriage horses the queen has directed him, as her master of the horse, to take off the bearing reins from the horses that draw the royal carriages.

THREW HIS MONEY AWAY.

The Story of a Physician Who Was the Victim to Circumstances.

When the doctors, in a jovial mood, get together they invariably tell stories if they have any time on their hands. Half a dozen Rochester physicians were feeling particularly happy and exultant a few days ago. They had passed a delightful hour in making an examination of the body of a man killed in an accident, and were well pleased with each other and the gentleman who had furnished them with their scientific amusement. When they were through their work they adjourned to the office of one of their number and began telling experiences and reminiscences. They told of exciting amputations and exhilarating operations until it came the turn of the oldest man present to speak. Then such a tale was unfolded as brought tears to the eyes of many present.

"When I was a young man," said the old physician, "I practiced in a western city. This was about thirty years ago. It was not a great while after I had my first case that I was called one day to attend a young man who had a most peculiarly shaped head. Under my eyes the fellow soon got well, but I cultivated his acquaintance to serve certain ends that I had in view.

"When I came to know the young man pretty well I told him frankly that I wanted his head. You all know that I have always made brain diseases a specialty, and I thought that the man's head, with its abnormal development, would be a splendid subject for study. The chap fell in with my proposal. I gave him three hundred dollars, and he made a will in which he mentioned me as the heir to his head. To be sure, the fellow was young, but so was I, and I was willing to wait.

"Well, gentlemen, within less than a year after we had completed arrangements the young fellow was killed."

"Lucky man," said one of the listeners, and all the others gave evidence that they thought the doctor was fortunate.

"That gentleman," continued the old physician, "the fellow was struck on the head by a safe that fell to the sidewalk while being taken in the third-story window of a block," and the old fellow's voice choked with emotion at the remembrance of the wrong that had been done him.

"The saddest thing I ever heard of," said one of the listeners, while others walked up and shook the victim's hand, too full for utterance.—Rochester Democrat.

NIAGARA RIVER.

Official Action Instrumental in Forming Its Channel.

Prof. G. W. Halley disents from Prof. Gilbert's theory of the history of Niagara river, and believes that glacial action was an agent in the formation of the channel. In 1840, he said, a large surface of rock on the bank of the river was removed at different points for the purpose of making certain improvements, and was found to be deeply scored, while the vicinity furnished many granite boulders. Three branches of drift stone and gravel are developed at Lewiston, and he evidences of glacial action are abundant. These and other facts which the author mentioned point, in his opinion, to the existence and progress of a great glacial moraine, which was once the southern shore of an immense inland sea. So far from the Niagara river carrying so much water, as Prof. Gilbert assumes, makes one who visits it in summer night be justified in supposing, one who lives near it many years may see waters running for ten days at a time with a dirty chocolate or dark under color, and charged with great quantities of sand, gravel and silt; and as near in the rapidly the gravel and pebbles grinding and scratching their way along the rough bottom. The sand dunes bar at the mouth of the river on Lake Ontario is overwhelming proof of its immense scouring properties.—N. Y. Observer.

The "Weeping" Eye.

A great many people will remember practices that was common about fifty years ago of rubbing the eye in a peculiar way, from the outer to the inner corner, the result being, as was supposed, to strengthen the sight. The practice originated with President John Quincy Adams, who had what is called "a weeping eye," disease having closed some of the ducts, so that he was forced to wipe away the overflowing moisture about once in every five minutes. He always wiped his eye from the outer to the inner corner, and some one, noticing this peculiar action, and knowing also that, although he passed his eightieth year, he never used spectacles, connected the two facts and started the theory that rubbing the eye in the way indicated prevented the changes inseparable from advancing years. For a time all the old people in the country spent half their time rubbing their eyes, but the fad soon died out and is now scarcely remembered save by some old man who saw people practicing it while he was a boy.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

It Worked Like a Charm.

Imagination goes a long way in relieving people's ailments. A lady of this city has for the past six months regulated the air of her room by a glass transom. When the room was too close, she opened the transom to admit air, closing it at night to prevent draughts and exclude noise. It worked like a charm until she discovered that there had never been any glass in the transom.—Detroit Free Press.

NAPOLEON'S HORSES.

The Skeletons of Some of Them Still Preserved.

Nineteen Animals Killed Under the Great Soldier from Arcola to Waterloo—The Names of His Favorites.

Hon. Francis Lawley, son of Lord Wenlock, published the other day in Daily's Magazine an interesting account of the horses that were mounted by Napoleon in his principal campaigns, and the Figaro republished the article with some comments and corrections. In a conversation between Napoleon and Harry O'Meara at St. Helena, the great prisoner states that the closest shave he ever had in battle was at Arcola, where his horse, maddened by a wound, ran away with him toward the Austrian lines, and finally plunged into a marsh, where he came very near being captured by the enemy.

"In all Napoleon had nineteen horses killed under him from Arcola to Waterloo. Marshal Blucher claimed to have lost the same number in his campaigns, and then, Forrest, of the confederate army, according to Mr. Lawley, had at least thirty horses shot under him during the four years of the rebellion.

It appears that nearly all Napoleon's war horses were either white or gray. The most famous were Marengo, the charger that he rode at Waterloo; Austerlitz, Marie, Ali and Jaffa. Marengo's skeleton is at present in the military institute of Whitehall, London, and one of his shoes, made into a snuffbox, is in the mess-room of the officers of the guard in St. James' palace. Upon the silver cover of the shoe, the gift of Col. Angerstein to his comrades, is the following inscription:

Since of Marengo, the war horse that belonged to Napoleon, and mounted by him at Marengo, Austerlitz, Jona, Wagram, the Russian campaign, and at Waterloo.

Around the shoe there is this inscription:

Marengo was wounded in the left haunch when his master rode him at Waterloo on the smitten road at the outpost.

But it appears that he was also wounded in the preceding battles, and here the Figaro remarks that if the above inscription is correct in its statements Napoleon must have used that horse for fifteen years, from Marengo to Waterloo, which seems very doubtful. There is no doubt, however, that Marengo was the horse that Napoleon rode at Waterloo and that carried him to Charleroi after the battle, but how the horse came to end his days in England has not yet been fully revealed.

The supposition is that he was taken there along with Jaffa by the Frenchman who leased some property at Glasenburgh in Kent, and who was once a great friend of Napoleon's but whose name is now forgotten. The greatest care possible was taken of the old horse, who died in 1839, at the venerable age of thirty-seven years. In the park on the Glasenburgh property there is a little column with the following:

Under this stone lies Jaffa, the celebrated war horse of Napoleon, killed at Waterloo.

There is some confusion and probably exaggeration in regard to the names of the horses mounted by Napoleon in his different battles. "But," says the Figaro, "it is quite probable that the two horses, Marengo and Ali, were ridden by Napoleon the same day."

According to Mme. de Remusat Napoleon often tired out four or five horses a day, which perhaps explains the contradiction of the legend which gives Marengo the honor of carrying Napoleon at Austerlitz, in the memoirs of Gen. Vandamme, which speaks of a steel-gray Arab horse as the one that he rode at that time, and which was baptized "Austerlitz" immediately after the victory. It is certain that Napoleon had a horse of that description, and a portrait of the animal is at present in the residence of Lord Rosebery.

As for Marie, her skeleton is at present in the old castle of Ivenach, where the heirs of the Baron von Plessen preserve it.

OUR NORTHERN BOUNDARY.

Latest Surveys Show That We Should Have More Territory.

Dr. W. V. Kingsbury, the surgeon of the United States coast and geodetic survey party, organized to definitely establish the northeastern boundary of Alaska, returned to St. Louis after an absence of over two years. In speaking of the trip and its results, Dr. Kingsbury said: "In the opinion of the leaders of the two government survey parties sent into Alaska, the result of the work has been most satisfactory. The object of the expedition has been to definitely establish the northeastern boundaries of Alaska, about which there was a difference of American and American opinion. Lieut. Frederick Schwatka had made a running survey along the 141st parallel for this government and Surveyor Ogilvie for the British government, but there was a difference of three miles in their establishment of the northeastern boundary line. Our camp was situated at the intersection of the 141st parallel with the Yukon river, and the result of our work has been to confirm the Ogilvie survey, which gives the United States three miles more territory along the northeastern boundary line of Alaska than it was supposed to have. Of course, it will require a long time for Surveyor McGrath to get his official report ready, and it will probably not be made for two years following his return to the states."

CHRONICLE-UNION.

BRIDGEPORT, DECEMBER 5, 1891.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

RELIGIOUS.—Rev. T. Lloyd Bradley will hold service at the School House to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

Personal.

Sheriff Cody arrived from Napa, where he had been on official business, on Saturday last. He was accompanied by E. S. Miner, who has come up to attend to cases in the Superior Court.

On Monday A. P. Sayre was in from Clinton.

Sam A. Hopkins, our ship-builder and carpenter, returned from Lundy on Wednesday. The Lakeview mill on which he has been working, having been completed.

J. A. Brown and wife, and Mrs. F. M. Richardson went to Bodie on Thursday. Superintendent Purdy came in from the Dunderburg yesterday and reports the fall of snow as 21 inches.

A CLOSE CALL.—Our people were startled about 10 o'clock on Monday morning by the cry of "fire," and the whole town was quickly en route for Judge Virden's residence, where a pan of grease in the stove oven had caught fire. The fire scorched the wood work near the stove, but otherwise did no damage to the house. Mrs. Virden had her head of hair considerably singed, and one hand slightly burned. When first discovered there was a promise of a serious fire.

CHRISTMAS.—Are we to have a Christmas Tree and dance on Christmas evening? If so, it should be made known for the information of the "outside world," the people of which like to come to Bridgeport when they want to have a good sociable time.—Be up and moving!

DECEASED.—On Saturday last, at Sonoma, Dr. John Walker, brother-in-law of Mrs. David Hays, of this town, died at the age of 65 years. He was a native of Wilmington N. C., and a Pioneer of California and Tuolumne county.

Snow.—Thursday night we had quite a fall of snow, which commenced coming down about 5 o'clock, continuing a good part of the night, 7 inches of the beautiful covering our streets yesterday morning.

Next.—On January 3d, the remaining one-half tax on real estate is due, and, if not paid prior to the last Monday in April, will be delinquent and five per cent. penalty will be added thereto.

ENCLOSE IT.—The Grand Jury suggests that the Board of Supervisors fence the Court House Square and plant trees.—Trees protect buildings from fire and weather.

FRIGHT.—Russell's big team arrived from Carson on Thursday, just in time to deliver his freight before the snow storm set in. Frandon also arrived on the same evening.

BLANKETED.—Our surrounding mountains, Castle Peak towering over all, have been well blanketed by the snow, which will stay there until Spring doth open.

BETTER.—The snow storm will improve the roads, particularly for heavy teaming.

The Cincinnati Times states that its Washington special correspondent says that Secretary Blaine will in a few days publicly state his position in reference to the presidential nomination, with a view of putting a stop to party factions, and that he and President Harrison have reached an agreement which looks to the success of the party candidate and not to any particular individual's promotion.

On June 30th, 1890, the railway mileage in the United States was 163,597.5, and the total, including side tracks, etc., was 300,080.67, employing 29,928 locomotives, 1,164,138 cars, and 749,301 men. The number of passengers was 492,430,865, and freight amounted to 636,441,617 tons; 6,320 persons were killed, and 29,034 injured.

The probability is that the new-fangled tax law will be repealed at the next Legislature. It is a miserable failure, which is denounced throughout the State. It was the device of heavy real estate holders.

SOMETHING FOR THE NEW YEAR.

The most renowned success of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and their continued popularity for over a third of a century as a stomachic, is scarcely more wonderful than the welcome that greets the annual appearance of Hostetter's Almanac. This valuable medical treatise is published by The Hostetter Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., under their own immediate supervision, employing 60 hands in that department. They are running about 11 months in the year on this work, and the issue of some for 1892 will be more than ten millions, printed in the English, German, French, Welsh, Norwegian, Holland, Swedish, Bohemian and Spanish languages. Refer to a copy of it for valuable and interesting reading concerning health, and numerous testimonials as to the efficacy of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, amusements, varied information, astronomical calculations and chronological items, etc., which can be depended on for correctness. The Almanac for 1892 can be obtained free of cost, from druggists and general country dealers in all parts of the country.

GRAND JURY REPORT.

Hon. W. H. VIRDEN, Judge.

We, the Grand Jury of Mono County, organized for the November term of said Court, held in and for said County A. D. 1891, respectfully submit to your Honor our final report.

Upon receiving notice, the Deputy District Attorney appeared, and addressed the Jury at some length upon matters of public importance.

We regret to say that the Supervisors' manner of examining and allowing demands against the county shows unjustifiable carelessness and a lax and lavish expenditure of the County funds, especially of the Hospital fund. The contract with Mrs. Morris calls for the care and board of the indigent sick and poor of the County at the rate of \$1.50 per day, when 6 or less are maintained at the County Hospital, and at \$1.25 when there are over 6. But we find in the bills allowed by the Board extra charges for the care and nursing of the patients, also for the board of the nurses, in all amounting to considerable; that, according to the contract, we believe to be an illegal charge.

We also find that other bills for the care and support of sick and indigent persons in various places in the County are excessive. In some cases the bills contained various articles of luxury, such as Port wine, sherry, whiskey, oranges, canned fruits and a \$5 hat, while Warner's Safe Care and Iron Bitters are as freely sworn to. We also find bills not properly sworn to, though otherwise these bills may be correct. One of these bills is subscribed and sworn to by one of the Supervisors, instead of the payee.

Another unreasonable charge against the County is for the conveyance of an indigent sick person from the town of Benton to the Hospital at Bodie. The sum allowed—\$45—we consider an outrage on a tax-paying people. The fact was also disclosed that the party doing this service came with a four horse team and two men, and returned with a load of freight.

The County Auditor filed a claim against the County for \$24, for clerk hire, and the same was allowed by the Board. The salaries paid the officers of this County are amply sufficient to reward them for the services required and any extra allowance is an abuse of authority and a willful and unnecessary waste of the public funds. We cannot fail to look with suspicion upon allowances of this nature as an entering wedge, to practically nullify the Act reducing the salaries of the County officers.

We believe the Board should have an order of business and adhere strictly to the same, and should consider every matter brought before them thoroughly before acting upon it, and never should forget the important fact that they are the County Fathers, and that the people expect them to be worthy of the name.

We find that the Tax Collector was charged on account of Real and Personal Property Tax for the year 1890 the sum of \$21,323.87 and collected on the same before the property became delinquent the sum of \$19,310.13 leaving a balance uncollected of \$2219.42, which includes the five per cent. penalty. The Tax Collector has collected this amount \$1992.07, leaving a balance uncollected of the delinquent tax for 1890 of \$227.35.

We further find that the Tax Collector was charged on account of Real and Personal Property Tax for the year 1891 the sum of \$21,634.24, and collected on the same during the month of October, 1891, the sum of \$2851, and also \$177.23 of the Bodie Special School tax.

\$55 was collected in fees by the Tax Collector between November First, 1890, and October 31, 1891. The fees in the Sheriff's office between November 1, 1890, and October 31, 1891, amount to \$76.79.

We find by the Auditor's books that the following amounts have been collected and paid out from October 1, 1890, to November 1, 1891, to wit:

Cash received by Co. Treasurer, from all sources	\$48,072.25
Cash paid out	46,223.20
Cash receipts above expenditures	747.11
Cash on hand in Co. Treas. Oct. 1, 1890	17,531.06
Balance in Co. Treas., Nov. 1, 1891	\$17,778.22

Upon examination of the funds in the County Treasury, we find the following to be the nature and character of such funds:

Gold coin	2225.00
Silver coin	148.00
Currents	228.00
Deposits with Wells, Fargo & Co.	4127.90
Steady checks	4219.00
Swamp Land vouchers	3559.00
Supervisor's Certificates	139.00
State School money	543.48
Alpine County Warrants	\$25.18
Hospital vouchers	472.00
Redeemed warrants	1077.19
Total	\$17,778.22

The amount of said funds in the County Treasury agrees with the amount that the Auditor's books show.

We find that the books of the Auditor's and Treasurer's offices are written up to date.

We find that the duties of School Superintendent have been faithfully performed, but would recommend that the books be properly indexed in order that accounts may be more readily found.

The gross amount of licenses and fees collected by the License Tax Collector since the First of November, 1890, up to the First of November, 1891, was \$10,009.50 Com. of License Tax Collector, 1,000.95

Leaving a balance of 9,008.55 We further find that of the gross amount collected as above mentioned, \$8,040 was collected on sheep, \$885.00 on cattle, and \$3084.55 from other sources.

On investigating the business of the Public Administrator we find it is but too evident that the settlement of many estates are allowed to drag along until the fees of the publishers, the attorneys and the Administrator have consumed them. The mischievous and vicious practice should be discontinued, and the Superior Judge should use all his power and authority in the matter to the end that estates may be promptly and properly settled and heirs and creditors not defrauded of what is justly theirs.

We cheerfully commend Judge Arnot for the interest he took in this matter.

We find that the County Clerk has performed his duties in accordance with law, and that his books are neatly kept. The fees of this office from November 1, 1890, to November 1, 1891, amount to the sum of \$352.95.

We find the books of the County Recorder properly written-up to date, and kept in a neat and business-like manner. He has collected in fees from November 1, 1890, to November 1, 1891, \$487.75.

On examination of the Assessor's books we find he is charged on account of Personal Property Tax the sum of \$659.15 and has paid into the County Treasury \$626.26, leaving a balance uncollected of \$32.89. The Assessor has collected \$1446 on account of Real and Hospital Tax. The total

valuation of all property for the year 1891 in the County is \$924,597.

We find that all the moneys collected by the several County officers has been, by them, paid into the County Treasury.

We find that John F. Millner, Administrator of the estate of John Kremkow, has not filed his report of administration as ordered by the Court some 14 months ago, and that he has not filed his annual report, as required by law. That the estate of Louis Sammann, Mrs. L. Sammann, Administratrix, has as far as she is concerned been properly administered upon, but the actions of Mrs. Sammann were hampered by the unlawful orders of the Superior Court, Hon. O. F. Hakes, presiding, in these several instances: 1. By ordering moneys of said estate to be paid into the County Treasury, thus removing the funds from beyond the reach of the Administrator of a private estate, thereby placing her in the position of a public Administrator, who is required by law to deposit all moneys in the Treasury; and this and similar orders were made without her approval or consent.

2. That from \$400 to \$500 were drawn from the moneys of said estate in the County Treasury by the direct orders of the Court, without the consent or approval of Mrs. Sammann.

In this connection we will say that the Superior Court of Mono County has not lived up to the law regarding one of the most sacred trusts in its charge, which it should guard with jealous care. And we admonish the Hon. Court to hold Administrators to a strict fulfillment of all the duties required of them, both for the protection of heirs and bondsmen.

From information that has come to our knowledge the Township officers generally are very delinquent in their duty in enforcing the law against selling liquor to Indians, and we severely censure them for their apathy, especially the Constable of Benton Township.

We are informed that this officer has been in the habit of arresting Indians found intoxicated, extorting money from them, and, in their failure to comply with his demands, seizing any property they may have, retaining the same.

The practice of selling liquor to the Indians is increasing in almost every part of the county, and is a constant menace to life and property and liable at any time to add greatly to the expenses of the County by compelling prosecutions for crimes committed by the Indians while intoxicated. And we earnestly urge the officials whose duty it is to enforce the law in this matter to be vigilant in the discharge of this duty, and all good citizens to assist them to the extent of their ability, to the end that this great and growing evil may be suppressed, as it is not only a constant menace to life and property, but tends to debauch and degrade the unfortunate victims of this practice.

Constable H. C. Carran, of Bodie, is charged with refusing to deliver a prisoner to the Deputy Sheriff at Bodie, but conveyed him to Bridgeport contrary to the orders of the Sheriff, and at an additional cost to the county of \$23.50, which sum we urge the Board of Supervisors to reject.

We find that the Road Overseers of the County have been luxuriously delinquent in making their quarterly reports as required by law. And we recommend that the Board of Supervisors refuse to allow any bills for their services until such reports have been properly made.

We find the County Hospital is kept in a neat and satisfactory manner. An examination showed that the amount expended for the care and maintenance of the indigent sick and poor at the Hospital and other places throughout the county is in round numbers \$4225 for the year ending November 1, 1891.

We deem the official bonds of the various officers of the County sufficient, and as good as the property condition of the County will warrant. We believe the Board of Supervisors should reduce the bond of the Treasurer to \$30,000, and that of the Tax Collector to \$20,000, as the bonds of these officials are excessive.

We find on examination of the Court House that the roof was not constructed so as to protect the interior of the building, and all repairs that have been made or may hereafter be done, will not secure the desired result. We therefore recommend that the Board of Supervisors consider the advisability of constructing an additional roof of substantial material on a plan which will not fail to render permanent security to the building. We believe that the Board should also consider the advisability of enclosing the Court House square and of improving the same by planting trees.

The financial condition of the County is satisfactory, and compares favorably with our sister counties. The bonded indebtedness of the County is \$20,000 bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, and falling due in 1907. These bonds were given in 1887 and were for \$35,000, hence \$15,000 have been paid. The estimated value of all county property is \$845,000.

We find the Court House insured for \$20,000, and that the premium for three years amounting to \$920 has been paid to October 25, 1891.

We desire to express a heart-felt wish that our labors should terminate with the foregoing, but the grave character of an event that was brought to our attention imperatively demands that we give it the consideration it calls for.

The Court in his charge brought to our attention the fact that in the early part of May last an Indian known as Pook Tom was supposed to have been murdered here, and that a Chinaman named Ah Quong Tia was charged with the crime, and that the said Ah Quong Tia being discharged by the Justice of the Peace was taken from his Court room by Indians and brutally murdered.

After a careful and thorough investigation, twenty-eight witnesses having been called and examined, we find that the Indian was murdered and cut in pieces by Ah Quong Tia; that Ah Quong Tia was charged with the murder by the Coroner's jury, and was arrested on the Coroner's warrant; that the verdict of the Coroner's jury and the testimony taken by the Coroner were not immediately filed with the Clerk of the Superior Court, nor were they delivered to the committing magistrate as required by Sections 1515 and 1516 of the Penal Code. We also find that at the preliminary examination the Justice refused to commit the accused to appear before the Superior Court but discharged him from custody, in this we are of the opinion the Justice erred, for the evidence seemed amply sufficient. We further find that the Deputy District Attorney did not interpose any objection whatever when counsel for the defense moved for dismissal; and that the defendant's attorneys urged his dismissal contrary to his expressed request, well knowing that their client would be murdered if left unprotected.

The facts as disclosed to us in regard to the manner of the seizure and execution of the unfortunate Chinaman are as follows: When the accused was discharged at the conclusion of the examination, the Constable who had been in attendance on the Court refused to give him the protection which the law allowed and which he demanded, but left the Court room and immediately announced the result of the examination on the street, when three or four Indians, who seemed to have been in waiting, rushed into the Court room, seized Ah Tia and in spite of his piteous cries for help forcibly removed him therefrom, and up the street to a place beyond the outskirts of town and there butchered him and mutilated the body in a manner only equalled in atrocity by the murder of Pook Tom by Ah Tia himself.

The Sheriff having almost positive knowledge of what was likely to occur refused to afford Ah Tia protection unless paid for it, and remarking that there was nothing he could do, sat quietly in his office while the murderous procession filed past his window.

It is learned that the Indians after committing their murderous work returned to town and left the same evening for their camping ground, no attempt whatever being made to arrest them. We further find that these Indians were from the Government Reservation at Walker Lake in the State of Nevada, over one hundred miles distant, and are unknown to this jury, though every witness was called that we believed could give testimony tending to establish their identity, and at our own expense we sent into the State of Nevada for evidence.

We further find that the Indians were animated and encouraged in their criminal act by some citizens of this town and vicinity.

The Constable and Sheriff both testified that they could have returned Ah Tia to jail and we believe could have secured aid if necessary, but they did not call for assistance or attempt in any way to rescue him. We further find that the Indians of this county took no active part in these unlawful proceedings, but held entirely aloof.

From the foregoing facts it is but too evident that the peace officers of this town utterly failed in the discharge of their duty, and have thereby caused a cloud of shame and disgrace to hang over our people. We also feel it incumbent upon us to express our severe condemnation of the apathy and indifference which characterized the actions of the Deputy District Attorney in conducting the examination in the Justice Court, and also of those citizens that encouraged the Indians to the commission of this barbarous deed.

Of the twenty-eight witnesses examined by us not one white person could name any of the Indians that murdered Ah Tia or in any way establish their identity, further than that they believed them to be Indians from the Reservation. It may be well to say in this connection that an Indian called before us as a witness testified as follows: "Our Chief says no talk; Tom dead, Tia dead; pretty good." From these statements it is evident to our minds that it would be very difficult, if not impossible, to procure evidence to convict, if indictments were found.

In conclusion we deem it proper to state that from information which has come to our knowledge we believe Ah Quong Tia was born in California and consequently was a citizen of the United States. In support of this belief we find that he applied on or about September, 1888, to the County Clerk of this County for registration.

We now submit the result of our labors to the taxpayers of the county, trusting they will fully appreciate the difficulty of the labor assigned us, and that our efforts in reviewing and investigating the grave matters brought before us will receive their just consideration.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. T. ELLIOT, Foreman.

To instantly obtain a light sufficient to read the time by a watch or clock at night without danger of setting things on fire, is an easy matter. Take an oblong vial of the clearest of glass, put into it a piece of porous about the size of a pea, pour this porous pure olive oil heated to the boiling point; the bottle to be filled about one-third full; then cork tightly. To use the light, remove the cork, allow the air to enter, and then re-cork. The whole empty space is the bottle will then become luminous, and the light obtained will be a good one. As soon as the light becomes dim its power can be increased by opening the bottle and allowing a fresh supply of air to enter. In very cold weather it is sometimes necessary to heat the vial between the hands to increase the fluidity of the oil, and one bottle will last a winter. This ingenious contrivance may be carried in the pocket and is used by watchmen of Paris in all magazines where explosive or inflammable materials are stored.—Boston Journal of Commerce.

In consequence of the shortage in the east the price of broomcorn has advanced greatly in that market and broomcorn that could be bought six weeks ago at \$70 a ton is now selling at \$150 a ton. This is the sharpest advance in broomcorn that has occurred since 1885, when it opened at \$80 a ton and advanced to \$200 within a few weeks. Every dollar a ton advance in the price of broomcorn increases the cost of brooms one cent a dozen, so that an advance of \$80 a ton increases the cost of brooms 80 cents a dozen.

The St. Louis Republican says: Officer Musgrove of the Capitol police at Austin, Texas, lately ascended to the dome of the granite capitol building in the city to inspect the swarm of bees which had settled in the nostrils of the statue of the Goddess of Liberty. The figure is seventeen feet high and surmounts the dome, which is over 300 feet high. Officer Musgrove says there are probably several barrels of honey in the bronze head of the goddess.

Secretary Balfour, in a speech at Glasgow, declared that Ireland would never attain her desire to have a Parliament sit in Dublin.

The Chinese rebels thus far have the best of it, and late advice says that they are marching on Peking.

They have had good rains on the other side of the mountains, and the farmers are content.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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SERRA NEVADA MOUNTAINS

THE OLD COFFEE-MILL.

Just at the hour when chaffeleer
Wakes his harrow with lusty crew,
I turn on my pillow and seem to hear
A welcome sound from the world below.
It is not the chirp of the early bird,
Nor the passing milkmaid's scolding thrill
Whose homely call in my dream is heard,
But the musical grind of the coffee-mill,
Mingled with mother's staccato clear:
"It's time to get up now, William, dear."

It always hung by the chimney wide—
"O'round, g'round, g'round g'round g'round"
Time and wear and rust it defied—
"O'round, g'round, g'round g'round g'round"
Its music silenced the cricket's note—
"O'round, g'round, g'round g'round g'round"
No fragrance tickled each thrifty throat—
"O'round, g'round, g'round g'round g'round"
The hand that turned it, turned with a will,
And loosed ground from the old coffee-mill.

O, years that are gone, come back again!
And find in my pillow a rose-leaf dream:
Take out of my heart this smothered pain—
Make all things really, what now they seem:
Bring the eyes that had never learned to weep,
Bring the slumber that held me at early dawn.

Awake me, as then, from sweet boyish sleep
To weed the garden or hoe the corn,
To the tune of father's "Gilt up thar, Bill!"
An the rhythm and rhyme of the old coffee-mill.

—Mrs. M. L. Rayne, in Detroit Free Press.

THE U. S. MINTS.

Something About the Process of Coining Money.

It is quite natural that the United States mint should have many visitors. It amuses one, the manufacture of money, and even the hardened millionaire or the passionate cashier of a savings bank is bound to be impressed by the fine sang-froid of the maidens who sit at the coining machines, their lips heaping full of the precious planks, and handle gold and silver as coolly as though they were shelling peas. Yes, it is well worth while to come to Philadelphia just to see them. You find the mint on Chestnut street, just below Broad, a rather squat but striking structure of white marble, with a Grecian facade.

The first building erected in the United States for public use, under the authority of the federal government, was one for the United States mint. It was a plain, brick building, on the east side of Seventh street, near Arch, and the corner-stone was laid by the great David Rittenhouse, director of the mint, on July 31, 1792. The following October operations of coining began. On the 10th of May, 1829, an act was passed by congress locating the United States mint on its present site. The first coining was of silver half-dimes, in October, 1792. The first metal purchased for coining was six pounds of old copper, at one shilling and three-pence per pound, which was coined and delivered to the treasurer in 1793. The first deposit of silver bullion was made on July 18, 1794, by the Bank of Maryland. It consisted of "coins of France," amounting to \$80,715.734. The first return of gold coinage was on July 31, 1795, and consisted of seven hundred and forty-four half eagles.

Over forty thousand persons visit the mint in the course of a year. Owing to the immense amount of the precious metals which is always in course of transition and the watchful care necessary to a correct transaction of business, the public is necessarily excluded from some of the departments. The system of surveillance adopted in the mint is so precise and the weighing so accurate, that the abstraction of the smallest particle of metal would lead to almost immediate detection.

All the gold and silver received for coining is first weighed. The largest weight used in the deposit-room is five hundred ounces, the smallest is the thousandth part of an ounce. The scales are wonderfully delicate, and are examined and adjusted on alternate days. On the right of this room is one of the twelve vaults in the building. Of solid masonry, several of them are iron-lined, with double doors of the same metal and most complicated and burglar-proof locks.

It is estimated that about fifteen hundred million dollars' worth of gold has been received and weighed in this room, probably nine-tenths of the amount being from California since its discovery there in the year 1848. Previous to that time the surplus of gold came principally from Virginia, North Carolina and Georgia. During the past ten years considerable quantities have been received from Nova Scotia, but most of the gold that reaches the mint at the present time comes from California, Montana, Colorado, Idaho, Nevada, Arizona, Oregon, Dakota, Virginia, South Carolina and New Mexico. Formerly the silver used by the mint came principally from Mexico and South America, but since the discovery of the immense veins of that metal in the territories of the United States, the supply is furnished from the great west. The copper used comes principally from the mines of Lake Superior, the finest from Minnesota. The nickel is chiefly from Lancaster county, Pennsylvania.

After the metal had been carefully weighed in the presence of the depositor and the proper officials, it is locked in iron boxes and taken to the melting-room, where it is opened by two men, each provided with a key to one of the separate locks. There are four furnaces in this room, and the first process of melting takes place here. The gold and silver, being mixed with borax and other fluxing material, is placed in pots, melted and put in iron molds, and, when cooled, is again taken to the deposit-room in bars, where it is re-weighed and a small piece cut from each lot by the assayer. From this the fineness of the whole is ascertained, the value calculated, and the depositor paid. The metal in its rough state is then transferred to the refiner.

The two essential things regarding every piece of metal offered in payment of any dues are, first, the weight or quantity, next, the fineness or purity of the same. The process of weighing even the baser metals used in coining must be conducted by the careful use of accurate scales, with precise notes of the results. In precious metals—gold, silver, and their higher alloys—a very small variation in the fineness makes a great difference

in the value. Nothing is more essential than the accurate determination of the weight of the sample and of the metal obtained from it. It requires keen sight and most delicate adjustment in the hand which manipulates the lilliputian scales of an assayer's table. The smallest weight used in the mint is found in the assay room; it is the thirteen-hundredth part of a grain, and can scarcely be seen with the naked eye, unless on a white ground. The assay department is strictly a technical branch of the service. It has been practically under one regime for the last fifty years.

After the gold and silver used by the mint have been separated from each other and purified, they are conveyed to the drying cellar, put under pressure of some eighty tons, and all the water pressed out. The metal is then dried with heat, and afterwards taken in large cakes to the furnaces. The melting rooms are on the first floor. Here all the metal used in coining is alloyed, melted and poured into narrow molds. These castings, called ingots, are about a foot long, a half inch thick and from one to two and a half inches in breadth. The value of gold ingots is from six hundred to fourteen hundred dollars each; those of silver about sixty dollars. The floors that cover the melting rooms are made of iron in honeycomb pattern, so that they can be readily taken up to save the dust, their roughness acting as a scraper and preventing any metallic particles from clinging to the soles of the shoes of those who pass through the department. The sweepings of the entire building have averaged twenty-three thousand dollars per annum for the last five years.

The methods of coining money have varied with the progress in mechanics, and are but vaguely traced from the beginning, the primitive mode being by the casting of the piece in sand, the impression being made with a punch. In the middle ages the metal was hammered into sheets of the required thickness, cut with shears into shape and then stamped by hand with the design. The mill and screw, by which greater increase in power, with finer finish, was gained, dates back to the sixteenth century. This process, with various modifications and improvements, continued in use in the Philadelphia mint until 1836.

The first steam coining press was invented by M. Thonpelier, of France, in 1833, and was first used in the United States mint in 1836. It was remodeled and rebuilt in 1858, but in 1874 was superseded by the one now in operation, the very perfection of mechanism, in which the vibration and unsteady bearing of the former press were entirely obviated and precision attained by the solid stroke, with a saving of over seventy-five per cent. in the wearing and breaking of the dies. The dies for coining are prepared by engravers especially employed at the mint for that purpose. The process of engraving them consists in cutting the devices and legends in soft steel, those parts being depressed which in the coin appear in relief. This, having been finished and hardened, constitutes an "original," too precious to be directly employed in striking coins, but used for multiplying dies. It is first employed to impress another piece of soft steel, which then presents the appearance of a coin and is called a hub. This hub, being hardened, is used to impress other pieces of steel in like manner, which, being like the original die, are hardened and used for striking the coins. A pair of these will on an average perform two weeks' work.

The planchets, or discs, of metal not yet stamped, after being adjusted, are first, in order to protect the surface of the coin, passed through the milling machine. They are fed to it through an upright tube, and as they descend from the lower aperture are caught upon the edge of a revolving wheel and carried about a quarter of a revolution, during which the edge is compressed and forced up, the space between the wheel and the rim being a little less than the diameter of the planchet. This apparatus moves so nimbly that five hundred and sixty half dimes can be milled in a minute, but for large pieces the average is about one hundred and twenty. In this room are the milling machines and the massive but delicate coining presses, ten in number. Each of these is capable of coining from eighty to one hundred perfect pieces a minute. Only the largest are used in making coins of large denominations.

After being stamped the coins are taken to the coiner's room and placed on a long table—the double-eagles in piles of ten each. The light and heavy ones are kept separate in coining, and when mixed together in such proportions as to give him full weight in every delivery. By law the deviation in the standard weight in delivering to him must not exceed three pennyweights in one thousand double-eagles. The gold coins—as small as quarter-eagles being counted and weighed to verify the count—are put up in bags of five thousand dollars each. The three-dollar pieces are put in bags of three thousand dollars, and one-dollar pieces in one thousand-dollar bags. The silver pieces, and sometimes small gold, are counted on a very ingenious contrivance called a "counting board." By this process twenty-five dollars in five-cent pieces can be counted in less than a minute. The "boards" are a simple flat surface of wood with copper partitions the height and size of the coin to be counted, rising from the surface at regular intervals and running parallel with each other from top to bottom. They somewhat resemble a common household "washing-board," with the grooves running parallel with the sides, but much larger. The boards are worked by hand over a box, and as the pieces are counted they slide into a drawer prepared to receive them. They are then put into bags and are ready for shipment.

For the various duties of the mint there are over three hundred persons employed as clerks, workmen, etc.—say about two-thirds men and one-third women—the number depending largely, of course, upon the amount of work to be done.—Melville Phillips, in Once a Week.

ENCIRCLING THE GLOBE.

A GERMAN expedition has been organized to explore the African lakes. Lake Victoria will be sounded and its banks thoroughly explored.

The introduction of the rubber tree into the Bahama islands has not proved successful commercially, as the trees secrete little rubber.

In the city of St. Petersburg it begins to freeze at the end of October, and a general thaw rarely takes place before the beginning of April.

The true source of the Mississippi river is reported to be in a great reservoir nine miles above Lake Itasca, making the total length of the river 2,353 miles.

A mine of mercury, said to be exceedingly rich, has been recently discovered in Brazil. This is the only Brazilian mine of that kind of which we have any knowledge.

UNTIL forty years ago it was customary among the Japanese to practice vaccination on the tip of the nose, thus making written certificates unnecessary. The proof of vaccination was thus always evident.

In Germany and some other parts of the continent of Europe cherry trees are commonly planted by the roadside. Any passenger may eat of the fruit except that about which the owner has bound a wisp of straw in token of reservation, which intimation is universally respected.

FASHION'S FRIVOLITIES.

A LATE freak is the black handkerchief exquisitely embroidered in delicate tints.

Iron, the instep of the most elegant silk hosiery appear discs and flowers of black lace.

POWDER blue, golden, russet and bluish rose are among the newest shades to be found in the embroidered bengalines.

THE latest novelty in ladies' shoes is a Parisian tie, with tips and trimmings of white calf, the vamp and uppers of white net, through which is shown the color of the silk hose.

JEWELLED veils are just at present in high favor. A fine black net, thickly powdered with amethysts, turquoises, and pearls is the prettiest, although even it requires to be carefully adjusted in order to produce the desired effect.

SACHETS are made of gigantic size now, with double pockets and one corner turned down, very dainty and exquisitely perfumed. A good cream-colored brocade, embroidered with the name in gold, makes a really pretty sachet.

IN the revival of the long, old-fashioned chain may be found many of silver gilt, divided here and there with colored stones and pearls. The pretty fancies are used for holding eyeglasses, fans and other feminine knick-knacks.

GOOD THINGS FOR THE SICK.

CHICKEN TEA.—Cut a fowl in small pieces, put it in an earthen vessel, with three pints of salted water, and boil for three hours. It is then set aside to cool, when the fat is carefully removed.

BEER JUICE.—Cut a pound of beef in small pieces and cork it tightly in a bottle. Set the bottle in a little cold water, and let it stand over the fire till it boils. For feverish patients who cannot take beef tea, this beef juice, chilled in an ice-cream freezer, is often relished.

RICE WATER.—Boil two ounces of rice in a saucepan, with three pints of water, for two and a half hours. Stir frequently and skim as necessary, and strain into a jug through a fine wire sieve, rubbing through the sieve the glutinous part, but discarding the hard portions.

BARLEY WATER.—Put an ounce of pearl barley in an enamelled saucepan, with a quart of cold water, and boil for two hours and a half, stirring occasionally and skimming frequently. Strain through muslin into a jug, sweeten with powdered sugar, and, if allowable for the patient, add the strained juice of a lemon.—Good Housekeeping.

PERTAINING TO PEOPLE.

ASTOR's daily income is \$33,000. JOHN CULLERTON, a Chicago hotel porter, has accumulated \$100,000 in "tips," and has retired to enjoy himself and his money.

MR. BLAINE's fortune is estimated at about \$750,000, a friend of his says, and much of it is invested in railroads and mining properties.

FRANKLIN PIERCE was the fourteenth president, and his initial letters stand for Fourteenth President. There are fourteen letters in his name.

THOMAS A. SUTHERLAND, a Portland (Ore.) editor who was drowned recently while running to catch a ferryboat, was the first child of white parents to be born in California.

MRS. WANAMAKER's residence in Washington obliges her to intrust her Sunday-school class of 150 members to a substitute, but she corresponds with many of her scholars, and keeps herself informed concerning all of them.

TOLD OF THE UNKNOWN.

A MAN wants to walk a telegraph wire from St. Louis to Chicago.

AN armed desperado in Florida stepped into a negro church and compelled the deacons to take up a collection for his benefit.

REMOVALS of a lost boy, set all the citizens of Sherwood, Miss., on a hunt, and after some hours it was discovered that he had gone into retirement to recover from the effects of his first cigarette.

A PROMINENT schoolmistress of Australia has recently been suspended by the minister of education in Victoria for undue indulgence in the singular imprudence of praying for the death of her husband.

AN English lady, who died not long since left money to pay for sprinkling Tower Hill, London, daily with ashes and gravel, so as to mitigate its slippery condition for the benefit of horses heavily loaded.

FOLKS WE READ ABOUT.

MR. INGRAM, of Montreal, who exports annually to Europe, mainly to England, 50,000 dead cattle, is said to be the largest exporter of American meats.

THE late Mr. W. H. Gladstone was an exceedingly handsome man. His finely chiseled features resembled an old miniature rather than a man of the present day.

REV. MERRICK, chaplain of Millbank prison, London, has taken down in shorthand the particulars of the lives of over 100,000 women who have passed through that jail.

THREE cities are to hold the ashes of Mme. Blavatsky. The Theosophical convention has resolved to divide her ashes into three parts, and to deposit one portion at Madras, another in London and the third in New York.

WHEN Verdi built his hospital near Fiorenzuola it cost \$40,000. He endowed it with \$200,000 more. He is now building in Milan a hospital for poor old artists which will cost \$100,000, and he is expected to endow it with \$400,000. It will hold 130 men.

RAILROAD STATISTICS.

READING has 1½-pound locomotive. In the last ten years the railroad system in Mexico has increased from 300 to 6,000 miles, and fully 4,000 additional miles are contracted for.

THE attorney of the Great Northern railroad stated recently in court that 27,000 persons were actually detected in attempts to defraud his company last year.

THE longest horse car line in the world is said to be the one connecting the City of Mexico with Galapa—seventy-two miles. The trip is made in eight hours.

THE steel car is vindictive itself. The first one built has run over 270,000 miles, been through five "smash ups," and has only cost forty-two dollars for repairs.—Boston Traveller.

RAILWAY statistics show that the American takes twenty-seven railway trips a year, the Englishman nineteen, the Belgian eleven, the Frenchman, the German, Norwegian and the Spaniard five each, while the Turk, the Swiss and Italian take but one each.

FOOTWEAR NOTES.

ENGLISH women have returned to square-toed shoes.

TIM: latest suggestion towards keeping shoes from squeaking is to bind the feet in tissue paper.

OUTING shoes of maroon or dark chocolate are worn by stylish women to the exclusion of the common russet shades.

It has been estimated recently by a shoe man that the people of the United States spend \$450,000,000 annually for shoes.

THE man who invented metal plates for the heels and soles of rough shoes is said to have realized \$250,000 in ten years.

KEROSENE will soften boots or shoes which have been hardened by water, and render them as pliable as when new.

FROM Eastern Asia comes a plant the flowers of which contain a quantity of juice that rapidly turns black or deep purple. It is used by Chinese ladies for dyeing their hair and eyebrows, and in lava for blacking shoes.

FOUND IN QUEER PLACES.

A FINE specimen of the pine-tree shilling of 1552 was found by workmen who were excavating at Great Barrington, Mass.

A PORTSMOUTH (N. H.) woman recently found a one cent piece in an egg which one of her hens had laid, and later on the same hen laid an egg with a ten cent piece in it.

WHILE a man in Mooresville, Ind., was tearing out an old fireplace in his house, the other day he found three hundred dollars, all in crisp ten-dollar notes, that had been secreted beneath the hearth by some former occupant of the house.

A RAT's nest was discovered in an old residence at Danbury, Conn., a few days ago composed of twenty-one handkerchiefs, mostly red bandanas. All were in fair condition, and the rats must have been a long time accumulating them.

FUB AND FEATHERS.

A MARSHALL county (Mo.) man has a mule twenty-four hands high.

At Birmingham, Ala., there is an old hen which kills sparrows. She coaxes them up with bait.

AUSTRALIA delights in a fighting kangaroo, which boxes, wrestles, knocks out and generally disports itself after the manner of a professional prize-fighter.

THE way to tell a well-bred dog, according to a canine fancier, is to grasp him by the back of the neck and hold him up. If a cur, he yelps; if well-bred, he never utters a whimper.

A CONCORD (N. C.) mule finding its neck so swollen by some throat affection that it could not reach the ground to feed standing, lay down, and after eating all the grass within reach on one side, rolled over and finished its meal on the other.

CURIOUS CUSTOMS.

If a member of the English parliament becomes bankrupt he is incapacitated from sitting or voting.

A FRENCH bride must have two dresses—one for the signing of the civil contract and the other for the religious ceremony.

At the birth of a child in lower Brittany the neighboring women take it in charge, wash it, crack its joints and rub its head with oil to solder the cranium bones.

THE Turkish mother loads her child with amulets as soon as it is born and a small bit of mud well steeped in hot water, prepared by previous charms, is stuck on its forehead.

ROMANIAN mothers tie the red ribbons around the ankles of their children to preserve them from harm, while Ethiopian mothers attach bits of asafetida to the necks of their offspring.

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